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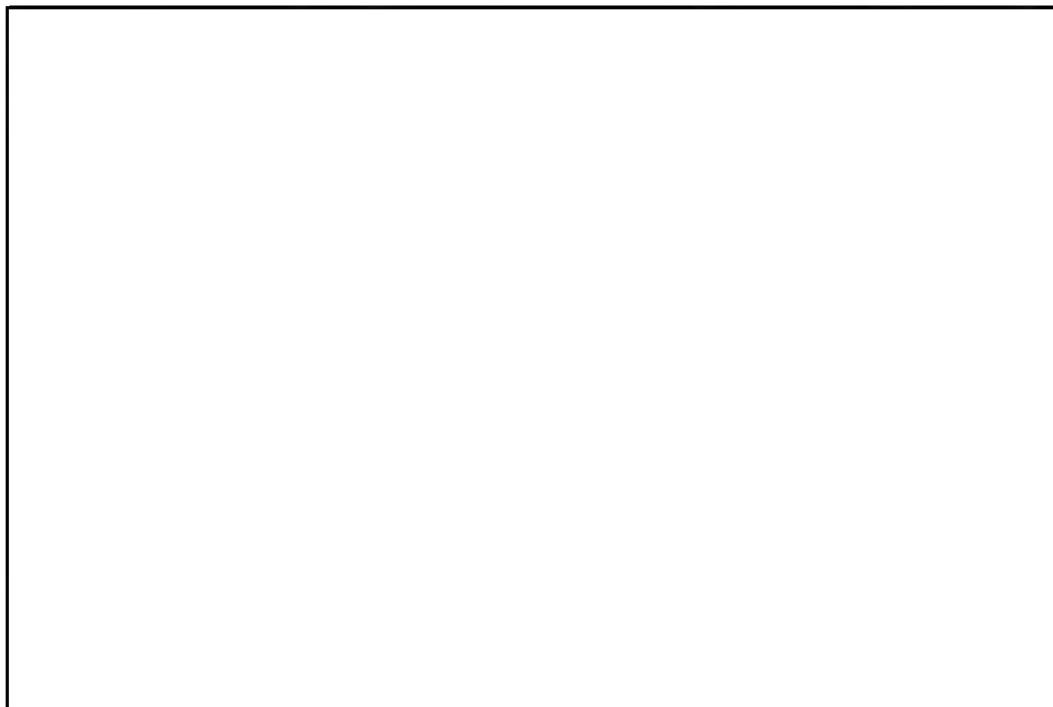
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**OFFICE OF CURRENT INTELLIGENCE
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY**

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State Dept. review completed

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[REDACTED]

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1. RUSSIANS MAY BE CHANGING POLICY ON ALLIED TRAVEL THROUGH EAST GERMANY

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It appears that the Soviets and the East Germans are again attempting to compel the Western powers to recognize East Germany as a "sovereign" nation, and to recognize its right to control all travel within its borders. An American sergeant attached to the American embassy in Moscow was told by an East

German official upon his arrival at Schoenefeld airport just outside Berlin in East Germany on 3 May that in the future an East German visa would be required to travel between the airport and Berlin.

The United States embassy in Bonn reports that two private American citizens were told by the Soviet embassy in Bonn on 3 May that their request for visas to travel to Berlin should be directed to the East German Foreign Ministry in East Berlin. The Soviet embassy officials said they had "no right" to issue the requested visas.

According to the treaty of 20 September 1955 between the USSR and East Germany, the Russians reserved to themselves "temporarily" the control of Allied traffic in East Germany, implying that they might later turn over this authority to East Germany. The Soviet authorities have been issuing visas to Allied nationals for travel in East Germany.

The Germans have not yet attempted to assert control over official travel between West Germany and West Berlin over the Berlin-Helmstedt autobahn.

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**2. SOVIET BLOC REPORTEDLY APPROACHES MOROCCANS
ON EXCHANGING DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS**

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The Moroccan government has been approached by several Soviet bloc states regarding the establishment of diplomatic missions in Rabat, Moroccan foreign minister Balafrej informed the British consul general in Tangier on 2 May.

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Comment

The Moroccans have been pressing the French for the right to enter into diplomatic relations with other nations; they wish to establish embassies in Paris, Washington, Madrid and Cairo. Although France has maintained that the protocol of 2 March could not be implemented until ratified by the French National Assembly, a high French official in Rabat informed the American consul general on 4 May that he expected an early announcement by Paris giving the Moroccans control of their foreign affairs with the right to exchange diplomatic missions.

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3. SAUDI-BRITISH TALKS ON BURAIMI UNPROMISING

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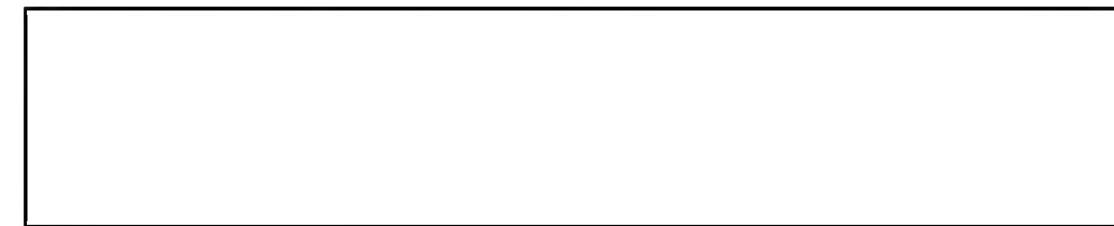
The preliminary Saudi-British discussions in Riyadh on 28-30 April concerning the Buraimi Oasis dispute and the coastal protectorates recessed without material progress.

British foreign secretary Lloyd, while expressing gratification that the initial objective of returning the British ambassador to Jidda and commencing talks had been achieved, remained pessimistic over an eventual agreement on the Buraimi issue. London will seek, meanwhile, to prolong negotiations while attempting to improve other aspects of relations with the Saudis.

The Saudis, who consider Buraimi the primary issue, had expected that the talks would produce an agenda for further meetings. They now feel that the British were stalling and plan to submit the dispute to the UN Security Council within two months unless there are favorable developments in the meantime.

The British emphasized to the Saudis they were not prepared to surrender Buraimi and proposed to submit an agenda for future discussions after consultations in London. The Saudis rejected protests against anti-British propaganda and denied having supplied arms to dissident tribes in disputed areas of the British protectorates.

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4. PINEAU FORECASTS FEDERATED STATUS FOR ALGERIA

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[Redacted]

French foreign minister Pineau told Secretary Dulles on 3 May his government will accept a negotiated settlement with Algerian nationalists based on a federated status and as close ties to France as possible. Pineau insisted that the question of timing is important; that a settlement could not come until France had successfully demonstrated its military strength, but need not await complete victory.

Pineau said such a solution could probably obtain parliamentary ratification at any time with the support of the Communists, but that his government felt it was very important to wait until broader support was assured.

Comment

Pineau's statement may indicate that the Mollet government is ready to go beyond its last announced formula of conceding only minor modifications of the present relations between France and Algeria.

The Mollet government apparently feels it can now present a solution more palatable to the left. Heretofore, rightist pressure had compelled the government to go slow on political concessions, but General De Gaulle's view that a federation policy is the only solution left may reflect a growing willingness even among some rightists to accept looser ties with Algeria. Poujadists and supporters of ex-Gaullist leader Soustelle, however, can be expected to launch a strong attack on such a move, and their efforts may receive increased backing if the military campaign is successful.

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5. DEATH OF SOUTH KOREAN PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE

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[Redacted]

Sin Ik-hui (P. H. Shinicky), Democratic Party candidate for president of South Korea who died on 4 May was not expected, even by his own party, to defeat President Rhee. His death, however, could have some effect on the important vice presidential race. It could encourage Rhee's opposition to join forces. Should negotiations now under way for a coalition of the major opposition parties succeed, an upset of Rhee's vice presidential running mate, Yi Ki-pung, might result.

The sole remaining opponent of Rhee, Socialist Cho Pong-am will gain a portion of the votes originally slated for Sin, but still is not expected to present a serious challenge to Rhee. Cho, who was expelled from the Communist Party in 1946 for criticizing party policies, ran a poor second to Rhee in the 1952 presidential elections.

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**6. AMBASSADOR CUMMING BELIEVES SUKARNO UNLIKELY
TO INITIATE SERIOUS TALKS IN US**

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Indonesian president Sukarno, both in his public and private utterances while in the United States, will dwell on such general subjects as nationalism, colonialism, and the Asian demand for equality of status, in the opinion of Ambassador Cumming.

Cumming doubts that any serious substantive questions will be raised during the visit. He points out Sukarno's aversion to details and the inability of the other members of his party--with the exception of Foreign Minister Abdulgani--to speak authoritatively for the Indonesian government.

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THE ARAB-ISRAELI SITUATION
(Information as of 1700, 6 May)

UN secretary general Hammarskjold informed Israel he has obtained an Egyptian promise to prevent any persons, including civilians, from crossing the Egyptian borders. He also received a "satisfactory reply" from Egypt on the question of an "informal lifting" of the blockades in the Suez Canal and Straits of Tiran, according to the Israeli Foreign Ministry. The American embassy reports Israel has shown "restrained optimism" for the first time with regard to Hammarskjold's negotiations. Israel believes that Egyptian control over civilians is necessary for border stabilization and appears hopeful that the Suez Canal may be opened, at least for the transmitting of its petroleum imports.

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Staff talks in Cairo between a Jordanian military delegation and Egyptian army representatives have resulted in an agreement to "unify and co-ordinate" efforts of the two armies, according to the Jordan radio on 6 May. King Hussain has reportedly sought to avoid linking Jordan in a full military alliance with his Arab neighbors. However, an Egyptian news agency has reported that the talks resulted "in the signing of a military agreement between Egypt and Jordan along the lines of the Syrian-Egyptian military agreement."

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[Redacted]

Israel has obtained diplomatic clearance from the Greek government for the overflight of 12 Mystere jet fighters from France. Six are expected to overfly Greece on 15 May and six on 25 May.

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